

Timestamp	Check off the group you studied	What type of cell do representative organisms from your group have?	How do representatives from your group reproduce?	What type(s) of feeders are representative organisms from your group?	Provide a brief description of the evolutionary history of your group.	Provide a brief list of the types of phyla in your group.	Provide a brief description of the type(s) of habitats that organisms from your group require.	Provide a brief description of the general physical structure of organisms in your group.	Are there any other facts you think your classmates should know about your group?	For the VIRUS group ONLY
9/20/2010 14:14:45	Protista	Eukaryotic	Asexually, Sexually	Autotrophic (photosynthetic), Heterotrophic (consumer)	Barely evolved from bacteria, said to be the ancestors of plants, animals and other groups.	Ones with flagella, ones with cilia, and pseudopods	Oceans, lakes, rivers, puddles, and any where damp.	Most are unicellular with some multicellular. Majority are blobs but there is a lot of variety.	Algae and plankton are protists and supply the majority of the oxygen in the world.	
9/20/2010 14:22:52	Eubacteria	Prokaryotic	Asexually	Chemosynthetic (feed off of chemicals in their environment), Autotrophic (photosynthetic), Heterotrophic (consumer)	Since the early stages of the earth. Near the Devonian Period.	There are the Firmicutes, Proteobacteria, Bacteroids and Spirochetes. They are the main four.	They live almost everywhere but their favourite places are damp places/soil areas.	Unicellular, linear strands, Nucleoid, capsule, etc.	They are the "germs" of the Kingdom.	
9/20/2010 14:24:41	Animalia	Eukaryotic	Sexually	Heterotrophic (consumer)	they may have evolved from an ancestral protista and evolved about 500million years ago	so basically there are invertebrates and vertebrates in the animal kingdom. for the invertebrates are the animals that do not have spins so insects would be an example. vertebrates do have spins so a giraffe would be an example of that	animals live everywhere exept very harsh environments like active volcanoes	within kingdom animalia there isn't a general physical structure like in most kingdoms. within kingdom animalia there are both vertebrates and invertebrates.	animals are heterotrophs so without them any ecosystem would die out.	
9/20/2010 14:26:31	Plantae	Eukaryotic	Asexually, Sexually	Autotrophic (photosynthetic)	evolved from green algae	ferns, mosses, conifers, flowering dicot plants, flowering monocot plants	they can live in any habitat depending on the type of plant	multicellular, the roots carry nutrients to the stem and then is brought to the leaves. They get energy from the sun through the process of photosynthesis. They have chloroplasts which transefers solar energy into sugar and energy	some plants can be carnivorous such as the venus fly trap.	

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9/20/2010 14:28:14	Viruses	Non-cell	They require a host cell to reproduce in	Do not require a source of food (host cell provides all nutrients and energy)	They need to evolve with their host cell, so if the host cell evolves, so does the virus.	There are no phylas in this kingdom. instead of using phylas they classify them by shape and the diseases that it carries	viruses are found in there host cells or outside of the clls	they are not cells they are DNA and RNA coated in protein	they are non- living	the viruse attaches its self to the cell using its protiens. it then injects its DNA into the cell. Then uses the material inside the cell to replicate its DNA. All replicated DNA makes its own wall and then burst out the host cells wall, to creat more viruses.
9/20/2010 14:36:56	Archaeobacteria	Prokaryotic	Asexually	Chemosynthetic (feed off of chemicals in their environment), Autotrophic (photosynthetic), Heterotrophic (consumer)	Scientist believe that Archaea may have been the first living organism on earth because they are able to live in the conditions that were present in the begining of life. Although it wasnt reconized 30 years ago.	there are two main types, one (the euarchaeota, are halophalic) live in very concentrated salt solutions. the other (Crenarchaeota, thermophilic and acidophilic) live in very acidic hot water environments	there are three main habitats where you will find Archebacteria. Methanogens live in oxygen-free environments, like below the surface of swamps, marshes and sewage disposal plants. Thermoacidophiles live in extrememly acidic and hot environments, like hot sulfur springs, on volcanoes or near deep sea vents. Halophiles live in extremely saline environments such as salt pools or the dead sea.	Archaea are unicellular, and are relatively small. they are about the size of a mitochondrion in a eukaryotic cell. the smallest of the archaea are thermoplasmas. they contain cytoplasm, a cell membrane, and a cell wall.	Some archea live in the rumen of cattle and make methane gas. archea are different from all other living things!	
9/20/2010 14:39:25	Fungi	Eukaryotic	Asexually	Heterotrophic (consumer)	It is believed that its ancestors are algae which form in waterand very wet areas	Ascomycota, Basidiomycota, Chytridiomycota, Myxomycota, Zygomycota	wet moist areas preferably wetlands and rotting woods	made up of yeast and moulds,and the moulds are made up of hyphae which is the part that feeds the fungi and gives it potential to grow, groupings of hyphae that come together are called mycellium. these organisms are unicellular.	more then half the mushroom grows under the ground	